

ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Allied Communication Procedures" (continued) and "Allied Flaghoist Procedures," chapters 4 and 5, pages 4-13 through 5-6.

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| 6-1. | When the OTC orders a course change by sound, what should the executive signal include?

1. The repeated text
2. A 5-second blast
3. A 5-second blast followed by the text
4. The prosign $\overline{\text{IX}}$ | 6-8. | Administrative circuits are free nets and direct nets associated with in-port communications.

1. True
2. False |
| 6-2. | Basic guidance for voice communications is contained in what publication?

1. ACP 121
2. ACP 125
3. ACP 129
4. ACP 131 | 6-9. | What log is maintained, when possible, on all radiotelephone nets or circuits?

1. Radio log
2. Circuit log
3. Net log
4. Administrative log |
| 6-3. | When using voice radio, you should bear in mind that poor circuit discipline on your part may result in enemy interception.

1. True
2. False | 6-10. | The originator, time of receipt, and date-time group are entered in the circuit log to identify a message.

1. True
2. False |
| 6-4. | Unofficial conversation between operators is authorized on a radiotelephone circuit.

1. True
2. False | 6-11. | When you are correcting an entry in the circuit log, which of the following procedures should you use?

1. Erase the entry and reenter it
2. Cross out the page and start a new page
3. Draw a single line through the original entry, then enter the change adjacent to the lined-out entry
4. Draw several lines through the original entry, initial, then make the new entry on the preceding page |
| 6-5. | Within a radio net, what station is usually net control?

1. The junior station
2. The senior station
3. The shore station
4. The afloat station | 6-12. | What circuit log term indicates that a complete log is optional, but all traffic of interest to ownship must be logged?

1. Guard
2. Cover
3. Listen
4. Copy |
| 6-6. | In a free net, what station authorizes stations to transmit traffic to other stations without first obtaining permission?

1. The direct net station
2. The secure net station
3. The net control station
4. The open net station | 6-13. | Although logs may be kept manually, automatic recording devices should be used whenever possible on circuits requiring complete logs.

1. True
2. False |
| 6-7. | When two or more stations have traffic to send, in what order does the net control station grant permission?

1. By station seniority
2. By DTG
3. By serial number
4. By message precedence | | |

- 6-14. To distinguish numerals from words similarly pronounced, what proword should you use before such numerals?
1. NUMBER
 2. NUMBER TO FOLLOW
 3. FIGURES
 4. FIGURES TO FOLLOW
- 6-15. In the executive method of communicating, the flashing light signal of execution is IX followed by a 5-second dash. What radiotelephone proword is the equivalent to that signal?
1. EXECUTE
 2. EXECUTE NOW
 3. IMMEDIATE EXECUTE
 4. STANDBY EXECUTE
- 6-16. What proword should always end a DO NOT ANSWER transmission?
1. EXECUTE
 2. OVER
 3. OUT
 4. DO NOT ANSWER
- 6-17. What proword has the same meaning as the prosign K?
1. SEND YOUR
 2. OUT
 3. WAIT
 4. WILCO
- 6-18. The proword RELAY, sent by voice radio, is equivalent to what prosign?
1. J
 2. L
 3. R
 4. T
- 6-19. What operating signal should you use when no reply is received from a station called?
1. ZEV
 2. ZGN
 3. ZOK
 4. ZUG ZKB
- 6-20. What proword has the same meaning as the prosign R?
1. I RECEIPT
 2. RECEIPT
 3. I ROGER
 4. ROGER

- 6-21. The proword MESSAGE normally is used on non-administrative nets for what reason?
1. To indicate an immediate message follows
 2. To indicate from NCS that it has a message for all stations
 3. To determine if stations are monitoring circuits
 4. To indicate that a message requiring recording is about to follow
- 6-22. Which of the following types of signals are preceded by the proword SIGNALS?
1. Tactical signals sent on a commercial net only
 2. Tactical signals sent on a tactical net only
 3. Tactical signals sent on a non-tactical net only
 4. All tactical signals

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-23 THROUGH 6-26, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE PROWORD THAT IS EQUIVALENT TO THE PROSIGN IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. PROSIGN</u>	<u>B. PROWORD</u>
6-23.	<u>IX</u>	1. WAIT-OUT
6-24.	<u>AS AR</u>	2. SAY AGAIN
6-25.	<u>AA</u>	3. ALL AFTER
6-26.	<u>IMI</u>	4. EXECUTE TO FOLLOW

- 6-27. How should the number 16,000 be spoken in radiotelephone procedures?
1. SIX-TEEN TOU-ZAND
 2. SIX-TEEN ZE-RO ZE-RO ZE-RO
 3. WUN SIX ZE-RO ZE-RO ZE-RO
 4. WUN SIX TOU-ZAND
- 6-28. How should you report the range of an aircraft at a distance of 125 miles?
1. WUN TOO FIFE
 2. WUN HUN-DRED TOO FIFE
 3. WUN TWEN-TY FIFE
 4. WUN HUN-DRED TWEN-TY FIFE

- 6-29. You spot a ship hull down at 290°. How should you report this bearing?
1. TOO HUN-DRED NINE-TY
 2. TOO NIN-ER ZE-RO
 3. TOO NINE-TY
 4. TOO NIN-ER OH
- 6-30. When communicating by voice radio, how should you transmit your message?
1. Sentence by sentence
 2. Word by word
 3. Phrase by phrase
 4. Text by text
- 6-31. Voice call signs normally consist of which of the following types of communication?
1. Spoken words
 2. Unrelated letters
 3. Ship's name
 4. Letter/number combinations
- 6-32. What publication contains voice call signs for ships and other joint armed forces?
1. ACP 100
 2. ACP 113
 3. ACP 129
 4. JANAP 119
- 6-33. What publication contains the basic methods for establishing and conducting voice communication?
1. ACP 121
 2. ACP 125
 3. ACP 129
 4. ACP 131
- 6-34. You are a radiotelephone operator in station WC. Station AB has established a direct net. You have no traffic to send, but you want to ascertain that communications is possible. What should your reply to AB's answer to your call be?
1. THIS IS WC-ROGER-OVER
 2. THIS IS WC-OUT
 3. THIS IS WC-NO TRAFFIC-OVER
 4. THIS IS WC-NEGATIVE-OUT
- 6-35. Full calls are used under which of the following circumstances?
1. When opening a net
 2. Reopening a net
 3. Reporting into a previously established net
 4. All of the above
- 6-36. The NCS is establishing a net. In what order will subordinate stations answer?
1. By hull number, lowest to highest
 2. Alphabetically according to ship's name
 3. Alphabetically in voice call sign order
 4. By seniority
- 6-37. Which of the following information is the major part of a voice radio message?
1. Heading only
 2. Text only
 3. Ending only
 4. Heading, text, and ending
- 6-38. The procedure for conducting radio checks, repetitions, verifications are contained in what publication?
1. ACP 121
 2. ACP 125
 3. ACP 129
 4. ACP 131
- 6-39. By what method is a message executed before the stations called have an opportunity to verify or acknowledge?
1. Immediate executive
 2. Delayed executive
 3. Normal executive
 4. No response
- 6-40. What is a distinguishing characteristic of a tactical message transmitted for immediate execution?
1. The proword IMMEDIATE EXECUTE is spoken twice
 2. The text is transmitted twice
 3. The proword EXECUTE is omitted
 4. The proword STANDBY is omitted
- 6-41. In which of the following parts of an executive message is the executive signal sent?
1. Ending
 2. Heading only
 3. Text only
 4. Heading and text

- 6-42. What procedure uses a code word and number combination that is transmitted immediately to a station that has disclosed an essential element of friendly information?
1. Alert
 2. Beadwindow
 3. Net alert
 4. Direct net alert
- 6-43. Beadwindow increases security awareness among operators and is an overall improvement in the security of insecure voice radio.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-44. An advantage of allied flaghoist signaling procedures is speed in communicating. What is the major contributing factor toward that advantage?
1. All flaghoist signals have predetermined meanings
 2. Predetermined meanings are found in classified publications
 3. There is no possibility of transmission error
 4. There is no possibility of reception error
- 6-45. For what reason is flaghoist signaling an accurate means of communicating?
1. There is no possibility of transmission error
 2. The originator can visually reception
 3. Predetermined meanings are found in classified publications
 4. You can communicate simultaneously with all ships
- 6-46. The standard naval flag bag contains how many special flags and pennants?
1. 14
 2. 16
 3. 18
 4. 20
- 6-47. The standard naval flag bag contains a total of how many flags and pennants?
1. 38
 2. 48
 3. 58
 4. 68
- 6-48. Which of the following information should you hoist using a numeral pennant?
1. Operating signal
 2. Call
 3. Time signal
 4. Bearing
- 6-49. Special flags and pennants are used in tactical maneuvers to direct changes in speed, position, formation, and course.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-50. What are the two swallowtail flags in your flag bag?
1. PAPA and OSCAR
 2. WHISKEY and CHARLIE
 3. ALFA and BRAVO
 4. FIVE and ZE-RO
- 6-51. What are the four signal flags or pennants that bear a diagonal cross?
1. MIKE, VICTOR, XRAY, and FOUR
 2. ROMEO, UNIFORM, HOTEL, and KILO
 3. OSCAR, MIKE, ZULU, and VICTOR
 4. MIKE, VICTOR, FOUR, and FIVE
- 6-52. What numeral flags consist of horizontal stripes?
1. ONE, THREE, and SIX
 2. TWO, SIX, and SEVEN
 3. ONE, TWO, and THREE
 4. SEVEN, EIGHT, and NINE
- 6-53. Two special pennants contain a color unused in any other signal flags or pennants. What are the two pennants and what is the color?
1. DESIG and EMERG; orange
 2. PREP and STBD; green
 3. INT and TURN; orange
 4. PORT and STBD; green
- 6-54. What is the approximate length of a standard tackline?
1. 2 ft
 2. 3 ft
 3. 5 ft
 4. 6 ft
- 6-55. What is the purpose of including a TACK in a signal?
1. To avoid repetition
 2. To avoid ambiguity
 3. To avoid lengthiness
 4. To avoid deception

- 6-56 Where should you stow your signal flags and pennants when not in use?
1. Flag locker
 2. Flag bag
 3. Signal flag locker
 4. Signal bag
- 6-57 Your signal bridge has six signal halyards, three on each side of the mast. How should the inboard halyard on the port side be designated?
1. One port
 2. Two port
 3. Three port
 4. Six port
- 6-58 How should you recover a hoist that you have lost in the wind?
1. By the uphaul
 2. By the downhaul
 3. By the snap ring
 4. By the retriever
- 6-59 While standing watch on your signal bridge, you sight a signal being readied on another ship. What should you call out to your personnel to get ready to display the signal?
1. STAND BY
 2. STAND BY TO RECEIVE
 3. STAND BY FOR SIGNALS
 4. STAND BY YOUR BAG
- 6-60 When you have called out a complete hoist that your ship is to repeat, what should you next call out?
1. STAND BY YOUR BAG
 2. EXECUTE
 3. GOING UP
 4. TAKE IT UP
- 6-61. What term identifies the section of halyard that is bent to the lowest flag or pennant in a hoist?
1. The bitter end
 2. The loose end
 3. The uphaul
 4. The downhaul
- 6-62. You are on the flag bag. When you have bent on all flags in a signal to be hoisted, what should you call out to the uphaul?
1. READY
 2. READY TO HOIST
 3. TAKE IT UP
 4. HAUL AWAY
- 6-63. A flaghoist is said to be closed up when it reaches what point?
1. The bitter end
 2. The point of hoist
 3. The uphaul limit
 4. The downhaul limit
- 6-64. What term identifies a signal that is as high as it can be raised?
1. Closed up
 2. At the top
 3. In the air
 4. Ready
- 6-65 Signals hoisted by the originator are normally hoisted closed up.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-66 A signal at the dip is one that is positioned at what distance up to the point of hoist?
1. One-fourth
 2. One-half
 3. Two-thirds
 4. Three-fourths
- 6-67 A flaghoist that answers or repeats the original signal should normally be hoisted in what position?
1. Closed up
 2. At the dip
 3. Port yardarm
 4. STBD yardarm
- 6-68 What term identifies the action of returning a flaghoist to the deck?
1. Terminated
 2. Hauled down
 3. Downhaul
 4. Returned
- 6-69 Best results are achieved in flaghoist communication when signals can be made as a single hoist and hauled down before another signal is hoisted.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-70 At what point should a flaghoist be broken if it is too long for one hoist?
1. At a TACK
 2. At the heading
 3. At the ending
 4. After the text

6-71. The flagship is showing signals from (a) the port yardarm, (b) the masthead, (c) the starboard yardarm, and (d) the triatic stay. In what order should you read these flaghoist signals?

1. (b), (d), (c), (a)
2. (b), (c), (a), (d)
3. (b), (a), (c), (d)
4. (b), (c), (a), (c)

6-72. What position is a flaghoist in if it is to be read before another that is flying at the same time?

1. Closed up
2. Hauled down
3. Superior
4. Inferior

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-73 THROUGH 6-75, YOU ARE BENDING ON A SIGNAL AS IT IS BEING CALLED OUT BY THE SPOTTER. SELECT THE CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER IN COLUMN B IN WHICH YOU SHOULD PERFORM THE ACTION IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. ACTION</u>	<u>B. ORDER</u>
6-73.	Snap halyard to flag ring	1. 1
6-74.	Pull out tail line snap	2. 2
6-75.	Pull ring out of its slot	3. 3
